

Stanislau Falls; Russians Sweep On; Italians Clear the Dobrodo Plateau

DEMOCRATS PICK SEABURY AND M'COMBS

Murphy and His Allies Yield to Upstate Sentiment.

FORMER CHAIRMAN IN SENATE RACE

Senator Wagner a Favorite, but Refused to Be Nominated.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Charles F. Murphy and his upstate allies gave up their fight on Judge Samuel Seabury this evening and decided to accept him as the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall. The Democratic chiefs also agreed upon the nomination of William F. McCombs, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for United States Senator, and prepared a slate which will have the support of the Democratic organization at the coming primaries.

Judge Seabury, it is expected, will have no opposition, but Thomas F. Conway, of Clinton, threatens to make a fight against Mr. McCombs. The slate agreed upon follows:

For Governor—SAMUEL SEABURY, New York.
For United States Senator—WILLIAM F. McCOMBS, New York.

For Lieutenant Governor—THOMAS KREUTZER, Onondaga.

For Secretary of State—FRANK M. STAGE, Erie.

For Attorney General—W. W. FARLEY, Broome.

For Controller—JOSEPH W. MASTERS, Brooklyn.

For State Engineer—HENRY BEEBE, Onondaga.

For State Treasurer—MAURICE S. COHEN, The Bronx.

For Chief Judge Court of Appeals—ALMET F. JENKS, Kings.

For Associate Judge Court of Appeals—JOHN T. NORTON, Rensselaer.

Seabury Wins Indorsement.

At the convention to-night Judge Seabury received what practically amounted to an indorsement, although the party leaders insisted that a formal indorsement must not be given. The whole question, they said, should go to the voters at the primaries.

The plans of the convention to-night provided for getting of sentiment, each county, through a spokesman, indicating its choice for the nomination for Governor. As the secretary called the roll of counties it was evident that Judge Seabury was the choice of practically all the delegates. In some instances favorites like Charles E. Treman received honorable mention.

Senator Robert Wagner received an ovation at the convention when his name was put forward as a candidate for Governor by William V. Coat, of Albany. Senator Wagner, in a neat little speech, declined to allow the consideration of his name. He declared that he meant what he said when he announced that he would not take the nomination, and under no circumstances would he allow his name to be used.

The applause which followed the Senator's short speech was more prolonged than that which greeted Judge Seabury's name, the first mention of which came from Allegany County.

If Senator Wagner had cared to stay in the race there is little doubt that he could defeat Judge Seabury rather handsily for the nomination. But he would not make the fight because he believed his nomination would be an empty honor.

Tammany Open-Minded.

Sheriff Al Smith, acting as the spokesman for Murphy, declared that he was open minded and with the intention of abiding by the wishes of the upstate men. This sentiment having been shown at a conference this afternoon to be for Judge Seabury, he said, Tammany would fall in line and was for the nomination of the judge.

When a vote was taken on indorsement of a candidate for Governor this is the way the counties lined up on the roll call: Judge Seabury, 49; Wagner, 6; Charles E. Treman, 1; W. C. Ely, 1; Louis P. Fuhrman, 1; Franklin N. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, speaking for Dutchess County, presented the name of William Church Osborn for United States Senator, but asserted that the whole ticket when it was nominated at the primaries.

—The conferences will be held by the Democratic leaders to smooth out the rough spots. It is practically certain, however, that the slate above

Women in Suffrage States Pledged to Defeat Wilson

National Woman's Party Conference Decides to Oppose All Democratic Candidates and Commends the Attitude of Hughes Without Indorsing Him.

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 11.—The National Woman's Party, in executive conference here to-day, pledged itself to use its best efforts in the twelve equal suffrage states to defeat the Democratic candidate for President, congratulated the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties on their indorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and commended the attitude of Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee.

The statement of policy was contained in three resolutions unanimously adopted, setting forth the attitude of the party.

The scope and policy of the National Woman's party were discussed to-night by Miss Anne M. Martin, national chairman, who addressed an open air meeting arranged to announce the policy of the party during the forthcoming election.

"Suffrage First."

"Our single plank," said Miss Martin, "is suffrage first, the political freedom of women before the interests of any national political party. We ask the women voters to know no party until all the women of this country are free. 'The record of the Democratic party is one of continued hostility and obstruction. President Wilson and the Democratic party must inevitably lose' the West through their unjust denial of freedom to half the people of this country."

The fight over the policy to be adopted started as soon as the conference opened. Party leaders, with the arrival last night of Miss Alice Paul, recognized head of the organization, displayed an opposition to the generally accepted purpose to come out as an organization for Mr. Hughes. An effort to prevent any such action was seen by those who favor it when Mrs. Bertram Sippy, of Illinois, moved that Miss Martin appoint a resolutions committee of five.

Close Vote of Factions.

Mrs. Dora Phelps Suell, leader of those favoring an active support of Mr. Hughes on the ground of party principles, regardless of political affiliations, was on her feet before Mrs. Sippy had finished speaking. She proposed a substitute motion calling for caucuses of the delegations of the twelve suffrage states and the appointment by these caucuses of the members of the resolutions committee. The vote was 42 to 40 against the substitute.

Mrs. Robert Kerr, of Colorado Springs, as a peace proposal offered an amendment calling for the appointment by the chair of a committee composed of one member from each suffrage state delegation. This amendment

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CARRANZA A PRISONER IN CAPITAL, IS REPORT

Private Message to El Paso Not Confirmed by Consul There.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., Aug. 11.—Private advice has reached here this afternoon from Mexico City that First Chief Carranza has been imprisoned in the capital.

No details were given and neither the Mexican consulate here nor General Gonzalez in Juarez has received any information of it.

BIG GERMAN FLEET LEAVES KIEL CANAL

Steamed Away at Great Speed, Observers Say.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12.—A large German fleet of dreadnoughts, cruisers, destroyers and submarines came out of the Kiel Canal yesterday, according to local newspapers.

The fleet was sighted off Tranderup, steaming with great speed through the narrow waters of the Little Belt, which is between the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

GIRL SPOILED PARTY BY ELOPING IN AUTO

Now Miss Westfall's Parents Wait for Wedding Bells.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Westfall, of 1120 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, eloped yesterday evening from the door-bell rang. Each party, they thought, might be the ringing of their daughter's wedding bells. Up to midnight, however, no messenger had arrived with the wedding announcement.

Several friends of their daughter, Evelyn Castle Westfall, called Thursday night. Among them was George F. Kaiser, of 261 Rugby Road. He came in his big automobile. In the midst of the festivities, Mr. Kaiser, Miss Westfall and the automobile vanished. So did a suitcase full of Miss Westfall's clothing.

The young woman's parents learned yesterday that the pair had obtained a marriage license. Miss Westfall is twenty-one years old and Mr. Kaiser is twenty-seven.

STAYED HOME 21 YEARS; WIFE CALLS HIM CRUEL

Seeks Divorce from Man Who Never Even Took Vacation.

These are the things Samuel Richards, superintendent of the John L. Eccles Company, of Manhattan, says he did not do during his twenty-one years of married life:

He never went on a vacation; never went to a theatre, except a neighboring movie; never saw a professional baseball game; never went on an outing; never drank or gambled.

Mrs. Mary Agnes Richards, who is suing him for a separation, and who yesterday asked for alimony and counsel fees, before Justice Crane, in the Supreme Court, accuses him of cruelty.

Justice Crane reserved decision.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE—NEW YORK AND ASHVILLE VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Arrive New York, P.M. 11:45 A.M. Arrive Asheville following morning at 11:15 A.M. Connections at Hendersonville for Lake Toxaway. N. Y. Office 154 Fifth Ave.—Add.

STIELOW CRIME PUT ON AUBURN INMATE BY KING

Prisoner's Friends to Verify Junk Man's Second Story.

NOW SAYS HE FIRED NO SHOT

Osborne Takes News to Reprieved Occupant of Death House.

Friends of Charles F. Stielow, who five times have saved him from the electric chair—once when all was ready for the execution—last night prepared to seek corroboration of the second confession of Irving King, naming Clarence O'Connell, an inmate of Auburn prison, as the person who fired the shots killing Charles F. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott, in West Shelby—the crime for which Stielow had been convicted.

Giving color to the new story of King, a dispatch from Auburn last night said Auburn convicts had been found to have been involved in the Phelps murder and were eager to have Stielow executed and out of the way. Mrs. Grace Humiston and the others who have interested themselves in Stielow's case will check up this statement as well as the points of King's confession.

When it was possible to get word from O'Connell in Auburn prison, the case developed into a situation of each man accusing the other. O'Connell maintained that King had fired the shots which killed Phelps and his housekeeper.

Taken as Admission.

This positive declaration on the part of O'Connell was taken as a virtual admission that he was at the scene of the crime.

The startling developments which resulted in the arrest of King and his subsequent confession were due in large part to the work of the Mutual Welfare League of Auburn and Sing Sing. Members of the organizations became convinced Stielow was innocent. They were certain prisoners in Auburn knew the truth of the crime. These men they forced to come forward and tell all they knew. O'Connell was among them. A convict named Hall was another, and others supplied important information.

\$8,000 IN JEWELS TAKEN FROM OYSTER BAY HOME

C. H. Theriot the Victim—Burglar Knew All About Household.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The summer home of C. H. Theriot, a New York broker, was entered and robbed of between \$6,000 and \$8,000 worth of jewelry some time during the week, it was learned to-night, when the case was reported to the Sheriff of Nassau County.

Whoever took the gems, according to Mrs. Theriot, must have had an intimate knowledge of the household.

HER MYSTERIOUS GROAN WAS A GRAPHOPHONE

But It Took the Police to Find It Out.

Mrs. Pauline Siegfried, of 296 Snedeker Avenue, East New York, pressed her ear to the top of a battered trunk. Then she shrank back and her face went white. It was unmistakable. A human voice, a muffled groan, came from within.

Swiftly Mrs. Siegfried recounted the circumstances that had brought the mysterious piece of baggage into her home. A week ago a man had presented himself, engaged a room and paid two weeks' rent in advance. He said something of a trunk and went away. The thing of a trunk and went away. The trunk never returned, but a trunk arrived about a week after his disappearance.

Mrs. Siegfried related her story to Assistant Chief Clerk Doy in the New Jersey Avenue court. Detectives accompanied the woman back to her home. They, too, listened and heard the voice within the trunk. One sure blow with an axe clove off the lock. The trunk lay open, revealing a graphophone with a monologue record on it.

GASOLINE PRICE DROPS 2 CENTS IN THREE DAYS

Another Decrease Fills Autoists with Joy and Hope.

Gasoline took another drop in price yesterday, making a decrease of 2 cents within three days. While drivers of automobiles were hoping and some dealers were predicting there would be a continued fall in price, authorities said yesterday there was slight probability of gasoline going any lower at present.

INCOME TAX RATE DOUBLED BY SENATORS

Caucus Votes to Raise Normal Levy to Two Per Cent.

NO REDUCTION ON EXEMPTIONS

The Minimum Remains at \$4,000 and \$3,000, as at Present.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 11.—The Democratic caucus of the Senate to-night approved a normal income tax of 2 per cent instead of 1. It completed the section of the revenue bill dealing with income taxes, leaving the highest rate imposed 13 per cent on incomes of more than \$200,000.

Proposals for the most sweeping increases in surtaxes on large incomes yet suggested, one of which would have carried the tax as high as 45 per cent, were voted down. A rule was adopted that on motions cut in the future only the portion of the extra dividend which had been accumulating since March 1, 1913, would be assessed for tax. This is the date of the proclamation of the income tax amendment to the Constitution.

The caucus adopted an amendment providing that no income assessment should apply to dividends accruing before March 1, 1913, the date the income tax constitutional amendment became effective.

Fight to Tax Big Incomes.

Leading the fight for larger assessments on big incomes were Senators Pittman, of Nevada; Meyers, of Montana, and Reed, of Missouri, all of whom came up for reelection this fall. The House provision which would permit the charging off of losses on stock exchange transactions not exceeding profits in such transactions was approved. The caucus will meet again at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when it is hoped that the bill will be completed.

Exemptions Will Stand.

During the day the committee reversed its decision to lower the exemptions in the income tax and decided to let them remain at \$4,000 and \$3,000, respectively, for single and married men.

When they voted to make the rate of tax on the lowest taxable class of income 2 per cent instead of 1 per cent, the change in the exemptions was due to protests from the country as well as to opposition in the House.

Had the committee declined to yield on the amendment the Democratic Senate caucus probably would have reversed it.

To-night the Democratic caucus continued consideration of committee amendments, and had before it the proposal agreed on by the committee in the day striking out the specific excise taxes on munition manufacturers and substituting a 10 per cent net profit tax on the profits of all manufacturers of munitions and wares that enter into munitions. No action was taken.

Text of the Amendment.

The text of the amendment follows: "That every corporation manufacturing gunpowder and other explosives, cartridges, loaded and unloaded, caps or of any kind, including shrapnel, loaded or unloaded, or fuses, or complete rounds of ammunition, firearms of any kind, and appendages, including small arms, cannon, machine guns, rifles and bayonets, electric motor boats, subma-

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That Motor Page

Motorists have a page of their own in The Sunday Tribune to-morrow—a page that is a regular mine of information on everything about automobiles, from week-end trips to grease cups.

It's a page built for the owner, satisfactory as a well informed friend, dependable as a good chauffeur and welcome as a sign post when you are lost. Just one detail, but a big one if you have a car. Better reserve the big paper that you get for 5c—and a word to your news-dealer will do it.

The Sunday Tribune

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RUSSIAN DRIVE LOSSES PLACED AT 750,000 MEN

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The correspondent of the "Zeitung am Mittag" at Austrian headquarters in a dispatch describes the enormous losses of the Russians during the summer offensive.

The correspondent says the Russian censorship passed the statement that as many as seventy-five trains, loaded with wounded, were moved daily on the line to Kiev alone. Basing his estimate partly on the official list kept at Kiev, the correspondent places the Russian killed or wounded in the summer offensive at 750,000 men.

"The Russians," the correspondent continues, "are fighting much more bravely than in 1915. The new troops are courageous and well disciplined, and their officers lead their lines into the thickest of the fight. Hence the mortality among officers is very heavy, including generals."

TRIESTE ROAD OPEN TO DRIVE

Teutons Lose Defensive Line, Retire to Vallone Front.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 11.—The Italians have cleared the way for an advance on Trieste along the railroad skirting the Gulf.

In a series of brilliant attacks they have conquered the whole of the Dobrodo plateau, taking by storm the strongholds of San Martino del Carso and Rubbia.

South of Gorizia the Isonzo bends sharply to the west, forming a deep salient between Gorizia and Monfalcone. This wedge made dangerous an advance from either point, for the flank of the advancing army laid itself open to attack.

The Italian plan contemplates two movements eastward, one along the railway running from Gorizia through St. Daniel and the other along the coastal road from Monfalcone to Trieste. The advance from Monfalcone has been held up for more than seven months because of this flank threat.

Austrian Salient Wiped Out.

When Gorizia fell the Duke of Aosta began the clearing of the Carso plateau, on which lay the Austrian wedge. For three days the battle has continued, until finally the Austrian salient has been completely dislodged and the line between Gorizia and Monfalcone straightened. The Teutons have fallen back to the line of the Vallone.

This victory makes it possible for the Italians to begin an advance along the coast without danger to their flank. While one army is battling for the heights east of Gorizia another can begin the march from Monfalcone, forcing two wedges into the Austrian line that will squeeze the enemy out of the Carso plateau. When this has been accomplished the road for an invasion of interior Austria will be open.

Behind Gorizia the battle continues with unceasing fury. The Italian cavalry and cyclists are driving the Austrians from the valleys east of the fortress city. The Teutons are retreating along the railway line toward Dornberg and striving to reform their line in that neighborhood.

Battle for Gorizia Ridges.

For the moment the battle in this sector centres on the heights east of Gorizia. At some points the Italians already have pushed forward eight miles beyond Gorizia, but the Austrians still hold some ridges. A furious combat is in progress for Monte San Gabriele and Monte San Marco, northeast of Gorizia.

The Italians have already taken more than 15,000 prisoners since the fall of Gorizia, according to reports from the front. Including the captives taken in the battles for the fortress this would bring the total number of Austrian prisoners to 30,000. The Austrians claim to have captured more than 4,000 men in the last few days.

At various other parts of the front the Austrians are attacking in the effort to relieve the pressure on the Carso plateau and the increasing menace to Trieste. An especially strong attack was made at Monte Nero. None of these has succeeded in diverting the Italians from the battle in Istria, however.

Whole Line Under Fire.

Artillery fighting continues along the whole Serbian line, with numerous patrol engagements. Berlin tells of "sham attacks" with weak detachments, which were repulsed, but gives no further hint of an extended offensive.

The Doiran station lies five miles east of the town. Reports from the front say that the ground in front of the captured positions was filled with bodies of Bulgarians. Doiran was the scene of costly attacks by the Allies in December, 1915.

The only official statement on the new operations in the Balkans comes from Berlin.

"South of Lake Doiran," it says, "the enemy made sham attacks with weak detachments which were repulsed by our fire without serious fighting."

Italians Extend Offensive.

Indications that the Duke of Aosta plans to extend his attack to the whole Isonzo line are given in the Austrian statement, which tells of four attacks

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25-MILE DRIVE BRINGS SLAVS CLOSE TO HALITZ

Letchitsky Captures Positions in Rear of Bothmer's Forces Along the Stripa.

SERETH GAINS MENACE FOE'S LINE OF RETREAT

Teutons Lose Gliadki and Monasterzyska—Russians Take 5,000 More Prisoners in Two Days.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 11.—Stanislau has fallen. The Russians captured the Galician fortress city last night without a shot. The Teutonic Allies apparently are unable to stem the Allied tide. The Italians, continuing their drive toward Trieste, took the Dobrodo Plateau by storm, and in the West the French pushed closer to Comblès.

Salonica reports the opening of the battle on the Balkan front. This marks a new chapter in the Allied offensive, with the application of further pressure on the Central Powers.

Brussiloff's plan seems still to be developing. Rapid as was the evacuation and seizure of Stanislau, and important as it is to the Czar's troops in their march on Lemberg, this stroke was equalled by the day's developments north of the Dniester River.

General Letchitsky's right wing advanced nearly twenty-five miles to the northwest and eight miles to the north from the confluence of the Dniester and the Zlota Lipa.

To-night the Russians are within five miles of Halitz, the key to Lemberg on the southwest, and have established themselves in positions directly in the rear of von Bothmer's right flank along the Stripa.

5,000 More Austrians Bagged.

Fortified heights, strongly defended river positions, villages and towns have succumbed before the onslaughts of Letchitsky's troops. In two days and nights they have thinned the exhausted forces of the enemy so that he is no longer able to offer strong resistance. Ten thousand Austrian soldiers have dropped from the ranks in the last forty-eight hours, half of them swept into the huge Russian bag of prisoners. No longer are the retreating forces attempting to save their arms from the wreckage.

With the fall of Monasterzyska and the advance of the Russians to the very outskirts of Halitz the southern jaw of the Russian vise has begun to crush in the right wing of von Bothmer's army.

To-day's fighting along the Sereth, south of Brody, brought the northern jaw nearer the point on the Austrian commander's left flank where the squeeze will begin. The pressure of Sakharoff's troops compelled the Austrians to abandon two fortified towns in this section to-day, and the Russians are still forging ahead.

Bothmer Left One Retreat Line.

To escape from the jaws rapidly closing in on him, von Bothmer must soon withdraw his lines to the Gnita Lipa over the sole road of retreat left. To-day's Russian successes north of the Dniester have robbed the Austrian general of a safe defensive position along the Zlota Lipa and Sakharoff's seizure of Gliadki, has made the Tarnopol-Krasne-Lemberg line unsafe.

By way of the line through Potutory alone can the imperilled Austrians make good their escape.

Stanislau and Halitz are the southern gateways to Lemberg. Nothing can now prevent the Russians from pushing forward to the last defenses of the Galician capital. Stanislau, flanked and almost surrounded, was captured easily. For Halitz the Austrians are expected to make a greater fight. But the power of Letchitsky's machine strengthens the theory that the Russians will also win this city within a few days.

Berlin and Vienna confirm to-night Petrograd's reports of these Russian successes. "We have evacuated Stanislau without fighting," Vienna tersely announces. "A regrouping of the Teutonic troops is now taking place" along the Dniester, is the admission in to-night's German communication.

Stokhod Attacks Continue.

Brussiloff's troops continue their spirited attacks along the Stokhod line, but the lack of any concerted movement of strength in this sector indicates that the Czar's commander is merely exerting sufficient pressure on von Linsingen to prevent the transferring of troops to the hard pushed Austrians in Galicia.

Since the position of Kovel will be made untenable with the fall of Lemberg, the Russian staff has been conserving its strength on this front for future operations of greater importance.

In the Carpathians the Austrians are still pressing forward slowly at points

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